The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.
Office—'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2 00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 50 will be charged.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

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JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main

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DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

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Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
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Professional & Business Cards,

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Attorney at Law
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☞ The Cheapest place in the City.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.
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AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on
ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.
C. B. BROTHERS.

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Livery Stables
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.
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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.
CEO. W. BELL.

The Two Lovers.

The love that will soonest decay,
The love that is surest to die,
The love that will soon fly away,
Is the love
That is told by a sigh.

The love that is surest to last,
The love that's woman's heart needs,
The love that will be kept last,
Is the love
That is spoken in deeds.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

"Bridget, hand me my handkerchief."

"Yes, ma'am, the one with the lace border?"

"That's all, Bridget; you needn't wait."

So Bridget obeyed this order, too, going down the three pairs of stairs to the basement kitchen, and back to her task of polishing the silver.

"Oh, dear, how forgetful I am!" giving myself the trouble of ringing twice. I think bell pulls, if they are old-fashioned, are a great deal more convenient than knobs, Cousin Augusta."

The good-natured face looked in at the bedroom door again, flushed with hurrying up the stairs the fifth time within an hour.

"O Bridget, my work box; it's in the end room on the sofa. Can't you find it? Well, look in Cousin Augusta's room; I had it there yesterday morning."

There are two long halls and a flight of stairs between the rooms; but Bridget, a young Irish girl, with a slender figure, showing rapid growth, and not much strength to sustain it, hurries away, for it is high time the dining-room was in order. The mantel clock warns her the luncheon-table must be ready in three-quarters of an hour.

"How long Bridget is! I must have left the work-box there, in plain sight; but the Irish are so stupid!" exclaimed the young lady, with increasing impatience.

"I do not remember seeing it this morning," Mrs. West said, quietly.

"Bridget!"

"Yes, ma'am; I'm looking, but I don't find it."

"Stupid creature! It's almost one, I declare. I shan't have ten minutes to sew; but the box might as well be found. Bridget!" And a stamp of the slippered foot emphasized the last call over the banisters.

"It isn't there, ma'am," said the girl, appearing from below; "I've looked everywhere."

She could not help thinking Miss Danforth unreasonable; and there was the silver lying on the kitchen-table, and the marketman, and grocery boy, and dustman, coming and going perhaps. But to have vented her impatience and uneasiness, as Miss Danforth did, by even an altered tone of voice, would have been considered as impertinence, and perhaps led to dismissal. Yet Irish waiter girls are only human, and have not high breeding to help them control their tempers.

"I declare, Bridget, you don't earn your salt! Look in the blue chamber somewhere, can't you? Don't answer me back again; no impertinence, miss! What if you have looked? Look again; keep looking till you find it."

No wonder Bridget mutters a threat of giving a warning, as the clock strikes the half hour.

"Isn't this it on the dressing-table, Bridget?" suggested Mrs. West, looking searchingly around the room herself.

"Thank you, ma'am; it is, indade." And a grateful expression came into her large gray eyes. "Miss 'Ginia towld me the end room."

"Never mind what I told you. 'Twas your place to hunt for it until it was found somewh re. And don't let me hear any more of your impertinence when I tell you to do anything."

The scowl came back to the girl's face as she hurried away to her work again.

"Bridget"—Miss Danforth's head was over the banister now, the call arresting the girl in the lower hall—"get Mrs. West's lunch as soon as possible, and bring mine up here. I haven't more than time to dress before Miss Powell comes," she said, looking back, apologetically, to her cousin. "You won't mind lunching alone, will you? I've been so hurried all the morning. Callers seem to put everything back."

"If Oh, not in the least. I was only thinking, Virginia, if you had not almost as much time to go down for your lunch as Bridget has to bring it you."

"Her time's no consequence," returned the young lady, carelessly. "Did you see how impertinent the creature was? Servants all are nowadays."

Mrs. West said no more in the defense. While the toilet proceeded, the luncheon was dispatched, and then came a message from Miss Powell, instead of herself and carriage, saying she would not be able to keep her engagement before Friday. Miss Virginia was highly indignant, and vented her annoyance in no measured terms.

"If there was anything she did hate, it was people who did not keep their engagements! Why couldn't Caroline Powell have discovered she should not get away, and sent her word in time to save her the trouble of dressing and waiting half an hour? Some people did not seem to have the least consideration! And what on earth was she to do with herself in full dress the whole of the afternoon? The sun was too hot to walk; there were three hours to dinner time; she couldn't take a nap, and have the trouble of dressing her hair over twice!"

Mrs. West, as before, considered silence the wisest opposition. She read away very quietly until her young hostess had laid aside her flounced silk and rich laces, and settled into something like composure, with the work-box and a strip of cambric she was elaborating into a heavy insertion of *broderie Anglaise*. Her own sewing—a set of handkerchiefs for her husband—was then resumed, and the two ladies chatted on indifferent topics very amiably, until Miss Virginia came round to the favorite subject with New York housekeepers—prevalence of bad servants.

"If I had only known what I was undertaking when I persuaded papa to go to housekeeping, I would have boarded to the end of time. New York servants are the laziest, stupidest, most impertinent set you can imagine. You Philadelphians have no idea of it. I envied you, I declare; I told papa when I came home that everything in your house went on like clockwork. You had a specimen this morning of my troubles."

"I don't see why your servants should be any worse than ours; they are of the same country, and have the same amount of education generally."

"Why, you keep your servants so long, they get into your way of doing things. Here I've changed our cook three times in five months, and Bridget's the second waiter girl since the first of May. Maria broke everything, and the more I scolded the more careless she was. I did not know then that it was customary to stop all breakage out of their wages; and when Mrs. Hamilton told me so, I found that it could not be done without the agreement was made when the girl was hired. The girl before Maria was only nice about herself. She had superb hair, and it was always dressed as much as mine is for an evening party. She copied me in everything, and I could not stand that. I admire the English fashion of servants wearing calico dresses and caps; don't you?"

"My servants generally do dress plainly. No, I can't say I do like caps on young girls; so that their dress is suitable to their work, I don't know that we have any right to interfere with it."

"Not if your Marianne should undertake to copy you?"

"I dare say she does in some measure; I have never noticed particularly. All of us naturally copy those we are associated with constantly, if we think their taste and judgment superior to ours."

"You take things very coolly, Cousin Augusta," Miss Hyde said, pausing to pass her needle through an emory cushion, sighing, as she did so, that peculiar sigh that seems to give out the impression of much enduring, long-suffering patience under unavoidable ills. "I wish I could. There's Jane; just see what sewing she puts into papa's shirts, and it's as much as I dare do to tell her of it, she flies out so; and the cook, you must have noticed yesterday that there was no bread sauce with the game. Papa would just as lief not have it at all as without. She knows perfectly well. We had her sister last summer, and she was the most wasteful creature you ever did see. I never should have known it; but Aunt Lane paid me a visit, and undertook to set things to rights. She found her lighting her fire with butter one morning to save trouble."

"Butter?"

"Yes; she rolled up a cone of paper, and filled it full of good pastry butter to make the wood kindle in a hurry. Oh, that's very common, I've heard since, with lard. Ann carried things a little farther than usual. She had very genteel ideas. We left her in care of the house when I went to Newport, and Mrs. Cushing, who lived opposite, you know, said she used the parlors just as if I'd been at home, and lighted the gas for her company. She must have entertained them well, too, for there wasn't a thing in the store-room when we came home. But that's nothing to the trouble Mrs. Cushing had herself. Why, do you know, her waiter man, and cook, and French nurse, all gave warning in one day! Mademoiselle had her dinner in the nursery when this cook came; one of the children was sick. So the cook had the head of the second table, and refused to give it up. John took Marie's part, and wouldn't carve unless she sat opposite to him. Did you ever hear anything so ridiculous?"

"'High life below stairs,' certainly," said Mrs. West. "Isn't Mrs. Cushing that very fashionable lady who called Thursday, and talked so much about Paris bonnets and gaiters? I think she said she sent out for all her gloves."

"Yes, that's Mrs. Cushing. She does talk a little too much about 'when I was in Paris.' Papa ridicules her for her foreign airs. Marie was a most valuable servant, she got up muslins so beautifully; and that's a great deal nowadays. She knew Mrs. Cushing could not replace her. That's another thing; if you get a really good servant, they presume so. There's Bridget, I would not keep her a day, she has such a habit of answering back; but she's tidy, and I hate to see a sloven waiting at table, and moves lightly and quickly; two very good things in a waiter. The Irish are generally so stout and heavy."

"Bridget is very delicate looking. I don't think she can be very strong," Mrs. West said. "What wages do you give her?"

"There's another thing about her; she asks such low wages. Why, Maria had six dollars; but Bridget asked only four when she came, and that's all I've given her. I'm afraid every day she'll ask to have her wages raised. Papa allows six yet, and I should have to give it to her. As it is, I can afford two pair of gloves a month out of what I save."

"How is that?" asked Mrs. West. She could not believe her young relative guilty of so small a saving. Small to her, but how much to a servant, who had nothing but her wages to depend upon!

"Why, papa allows six dollars, in the house allowance, for a waiter, and as Bridget only asked four"—

"You make two dollars a month out of Bridget?"

"Yes," said the young lady, piercing an eyelet hole with a gold-headed bodkin; and, as she did not see Mrs. West's expression, concluding her economy was considered laudable.

"Is she Protestant or Catholic?" inquired the other, after a moment's silence.

"Oh, I fancy her religion doesn't trouble her much any way. They have Sunday afternoon once a month; but I fancy there's not much church-going. It's all the time they have for visiting, you know. I was quite astonished at your girls having half of every Sunday, and one week-day afternoon every month. I did not know it until that day you could not go to Germantown, because you were taking care of the children to let Marianne go out."

"Virginia," said Mrs. West, "did it ever occur to you that your servants have a soul as well as yourself?"

"It's not my business to look after it, if they have." And the bodkin was again inserted, with a half smile at what the embroideress considered a clever answer to her questioner.

"I beg your pardon," Mrs. West, returned, more seriously. "It seems to me you have a great deal to do in the matter. I thought you were very strict about Sunday."

"So I am. I never receive calls or walk, and I go to church twice a day."

"What for?"

"What for? Because it's right, of course. How odd you are, Augusta!"

"And you are four—let me see—eight times as wicked as Bridget."

"Why, what do you mean, Augusta?"

"If Bridget only needs one sermon a month to teach her, and you need eight. Do you see?"

"But she can't be spared. Don't you see how it is? The work must be done Sundays as well as other days."

"So you dress, and go to church, and hear, 'thou, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant,' must work on the seventh day, and consider the whole commandment observed because you neither receive visits nor walk with your gentlemen friends."

Miss Hyde looked up, not knowing whether to smile or show her real vexation; but her cousin was perfectly serious.

"Do you ever ask the girls if they have been to church?"

"I don't think they'd stay very long, if they were catechized as to how they spent their afternoon out. It's a pity if they can't see their friends sometimes." Miss Hyde, like all only daughters, did not know how to be found fault with graciously.

"I quite agree with you, and that's the reason I give them one afternoon besides, even with a little personal inconvenience sometimes; and I don't see why your cook and chambermaid cannot make the arrangement to relieve each other, just as mine do. It would be easier in your family, for you have a seamstress."

Miss Hyde was too much annoyed at having been snared in her own argument to vouchsafe any answer.

"As long as we do not treat our servants as rational human beings, we have no right to complain if they neglect their duties toward us. How are they going to know that 'Servants, obey your masters, not with eye-service,' is a command of our Master and theirs, if they never have time to listen to any instruction?"

"It's all eye-service," Miss Hyde said, shortly.

"What else can it be, when you do not take any interest in them or their affairs, but to get as much done for as little wages as possible?"

"Why, you are always so economical, Augusta; I thought you would approve of that, I'm sure."

"I'm never economical about paying for work—work of any kind, Virginia. Think what very small wages they make, at any rate, and so few of them have any homes to go to, in case of sickness or accident. There's another kind of wages they like just as well—kind words—when you see they've tried their best to please you. Kind words and a little consideration will get twice as much accomplished. Now, your calling Bridget up stairs seven times this morning, when she might have done all you wanted in coming twice, for instance."

"Why, my dear soul, she's paid for it; it's her work."

"So it's her work to sweep and dust the parlors and halls, and the sidewalk; to clean all that silver; to set the table three times a day, and wait on it; to answer the door-bell every half hour, and yours—we won't say how often; to be in three places at once; and never to feel fretted, if her work is put back an hour by unnecessary demands upon her time. I believe one never can understand it unless they have tried it themselves."

"You seem to." And a slightly scornful expression passed over the young girl's face at the lecture she was receiving.

"I learned by experience."

"But you never were a servant, Cousin Augusta?"

"You are mistaken." And a half smile came to Mrs. West's face. "I know all Bridget's troubles by most lamentable experience. No, I won't say that either; it was my own choice, and I had excellent wages in the end."

"But how? I don't understand you."

"Perhaps I will tell you all about it some day. In the mean time, here's Bridget waiting for orders, and Master Ally looking after mamma."

Mrs. West came to the conclusion that her venture in Bridget's behalf was not all lost, when she saw the pains Miss Hyde took to remember all the dinner-table instructions at once, and heard her say, in conclusion, "Never mind going to Miss Lee's after dinner; you look tired, and to-morrow will do just as well."

The girl looked not less astonished than grateful, the weary, listless expression vanished, and Miss Hyde did not find occasion for fault during the whole meal. It had never occurred to her before that servants were to be managed rationally, or that consideration was as much her duty as theirs. Mr. Hyde thought she was very absent minded, and rallied her about a certain Mr. Abbott when she helped him twice to fish; but she was thinking of what her cousin had said, and determined to remember her advice, and profit by it. So well did she succeed, that Miss Hyde's servants had, henceforth, comparatively little cause for complaint for her treatment.

A Sad Sight.

It was a sad, sorry spectacle which the passengers on the train from North Adams to Cheshire saw, the Springfield *Republican* tells us, and one not without its lessons. The early comers to the train were met by a man at the car entrance who introduced himself as "John C. Wolcott, of Cheshire, the clown, often called the fool." He was a direct descendant, he said, of old Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and "I am not," he added, "a Henry Ward Beecher or a thief or a robber; I am only John C. Wolcott, the drunkard." Alas, the poor fool—for such rum had made him—and it was true! This man in his patched trousers, rusty coat and eminently drunken hat, with a naturally fine face, drawn into a silly pucker, was John C. Wolcott, the eccentric, talented member of the Berkshire Bar, and once quite well known as an effective temperance orator, going to his Cheshire home from a North Adams drunk. Alternately during the ride he played the clown, addressed an imaginary jury, or made faces at an indignant Irish woman, who objected to his companionship when there were many unoccupied seats about her. A while ago there was a demand that he be expelled from the Bar, but Wolcott very ably pleaded his own case at Pittsfield, and the lawyers, who are loth to give up "eccentric John Wolcott," refused to cast him out. Once a favorite student of the late Judge Bishop of Lenox, John C. Wolcott dare not now go out of town with more than seventy-five cents, 'tis said, above his railroad fare, lest the temptation for drink overcome him. He lives in a slovenly way, with only a boy for company, on the old "Wolcott place," and this young man for whom Mr. Bishop predicted such a bright career, years ago, cannot now be trusted with the management of his own property. In his sober moments he is yet a lawyer of more than average ability, and in the little cases which are occasionally given him these days he often displays much of his old brilliancy and power. But "the boys" now like to see "Old John," as they call him, drunk, and if he hasn't got any money it is quite the fashion to treat him. Especially is this true at North Adams, where the train officials say they have seen him fighting to get away from his friends (!) who would persuade him to make sport for them over another train. And then John C. Wolcott goes home at last to act the clown to a car load of disgusted, pitying strangers, reeling off at Cheshire station to make faces from the platform till the train disappears and shuts him out, an unsightly nuisance.

Object to the Smell.

In the winter of 1867-68, while the writer was a resident of Nebraska City, Nebraska, a young man from Missouri—a professed "negro hater"—was part proprietor of one of the two livery-stables of which the town then boasted. One cold winter evening he was approached by a squad of colored citizens, and interrogated as to the charge for a four-horse sleigh and driver for a party who wanted to go to a dance some eight or ten miles down the river. He did not relish the idea of acting in the capacity of driver himself, and, as he had no hand with whom he was willing to trust his only available team, he endeavored to "bluff them off" by naming an exorbitant sum, cash in hand, as the answer to their query, and was not a little nonplused by the prompt "All right, sah. Hab 'em ready at half past seven. Here's your money."

His prejudices fairly overcome by the pleasant titillation of the money in his hand, he drove the party to their destination, hitched and blanketed his team, and took his seat in the house to await the "hour for retiring."

The room was not large, the company was, and the roaring cotton-wood fire soon shot the mercury away up into the nineties, and the heat most oppressive. White human nature could stand it no longer, and just as he had finally determined to go out to the sleigh, and roll himself up in his robes in self-defense, our Jehu was approached by the master of ceremonies, and asked in a very pompous manner, "Would you hab any objections to go into de odder room and set by de fire-place? *De ladies objects to de smell ob de hoss on your close.*"

The alacrity with which he complied was only equaled by the gusto with which he told the joke on himself, always adding, "Served me right for driving de gemmen, any way."

A FAMILY OF STRONG MEN.

A Desperate Feat Performed by One of Them.

William Combe, of Jordan, a veteran of the war of 1812, well-known in central New York, died at the residence of his son, in Arlington, Mich. He was born at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., in the year 1796. His father, Samuel Combe, was at that period a conspicuous figure on the border, and later, with his six sons, all giants, mingled in the conflicts of those periods, and left marks remembered for many a year. William Combe entered Captain Harris's company of United States light dragoons, participated with Scott at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort George; was at Niagara, Queenston Heights, Sackett's Harbor, and Sandy Creek.

At the close of the war he settled in Jordan, Onondaga county, N. Y.; but, always restless, he "did not wish to die a natural death, but at the point of the bayonet." In the late war, his sons entering the army, he, an old man, shouldered a musket, and participated in the great battle of Antietam "to throw his life away," as he said, but the death he desired was not his fate. One brother only of the band of six survives him (Charles), a resident of Brooklyn, two years his senior.

The history of Jonas, the youngest and the strongest of the six, has never been written. Of a turbulent disposition his combats were numerous, and his great size insured his success. He often defeated numbers of men at a time, but the crowning effort of his life was the last hat is known of him for a certainty.

At the close of the war of 1812, when Detroit was comparatively a French settlement, some turbulent scene precipitated an affray, and the French to the number of 150 surrounded him in a piece of woods where he had taken refuge, and closed in on him in a circle. Unarmed himself, his antagonists armed with clubs and stones, Jonas quietly took off his coat and vest and laid them down at the foot of the tree, against which his back was placed, and prepared for a struggle. The circle narrowed around him. Examining them coolly and critically he waited until the hooting, yelling mob had arrived within tmenty feet before he attempted to break through. Several large stones were hurled at him. With two tremendous leaps he bounded at the weakest part of the rings, and, striking right and left, knocked down his assailants by the dozen. Men fell on all sides, but the rest closed in and rained blows from clubs and stones. Men clung to his legs and arms, but with no seeming impediment to that stalwart frame his gigantic limbs still moved onward with the force of a Hercules. He knew it was death to him to be impeded a second, and his tremendous strength was braced and displayed to its utmost. He stove through them and escaped, his clothes torn from him, nothing on but his boots, battered and bruised, unrecognizable but for his great size. Luckily they had no firearms. The French were astounded; it was a display of strength and endurance that was marvelous, unparalleled, and it was related by them and their descendants with astonishment for years. Jonas disappeared; it was never fully ascertained what became of him, whether he was killed soon after or in some nameless affray. There was a rumor about fifty years ago that he was seen down on the Mississippi, and at another in Oregon; but many years have elapsed since anything definite was known of him. His feats, if all written, would rank him with the herculean men of antiquity.

The Spread of Scarlatina.

At the present time, says the London *Lancet*, there is a considerable amount of zymotic disease prevalent, and we have been visited with a severe epidemic of scarlatina. There is no more infectious malady than this, and very few, if any, more dangerous or more likely to cripple a young life by its immediate and remote effects on the health. The poison is, as every one knows, of a very subtle and infectious character, and there is no reason—at least no valid reason—for supposing that scarlatina arises spontaneously, although its occasional development and recurrence as an epidemic are vastly influenced by certain conditions over which we can exercise no control, and about which our knowledge is relatively inexact. Of one thing, however, we are well assured, namely, that our efforts must be directed to limiting the spread of the infection by a rigid system of inspection, isolation, and disinfection. Once scarlatina is introduced, unless it be speedily detected and the proper measures at once adopted, the results are very disastrous. The authorities at most of our large schools are so well aware of the fact that great care has taken to guard against these occurrences, or to detect them and meet them as soon as possible. It is to be feared, however, now that education is compulsory, that much unsuspected evil arises from this source in the large schools of our towns and cities. In large day schools it would probably be impracticable to secure a thoroughly efficient system of medical inspection, in consequence of the frequency of inspection and the number of inspectors that would be required. But we could wish that all classes of the community were better acquainted than they are with the power they possess of stamping out a disease like scarlatina by a uniform and systematic method of procedure. The sufferer should be isolated at once, his clothes disinfected by dry heat in an oven, or by being boiled, or disinfected by chemicals, and afterward washed and freely exposed to the air. The measures advocated by Dr. William Budd have the merit of being founded on a definite knowledge of the object in view, and of a practical way of attaining it. The oiling of the patient's whole body, the provision of receptacles containing disinfectants in the sick room for everything which comes from the patient or which he has used, the employment of disinfectants by the attendants for washing their hands; the use, in short, of the most scrupulous cleanliness—the confinement of the patient to bed until the process of desquamation has been completed, and the frequent use of warm baths during and subsequent to that process, are all such definite and common sense measures that no one should fail to pursue them.

Disasters on the Lakes.

A Western paper gives a list of disasters on the great lakes during the year 1874, although there are still a number of vessels outside, and there may be further disasters. According to this statement, there have been 1,251 casualties of all kinds, major and minor, against 1,318 last year. The estimated damage to property foots up $3,031,700, against $3,976,000 in 1873, a falling off of $944,300. This, in view of the fact that the tonnage afloat in 1874 was greater than in 1873, might appear surprising were it not for the fact that the past season was one of the dullest ever experienced in the history of lake navigation, and that in consequence a large amount of tonnage was laid up during the two most disastrous months, October and November. Last year the losses in October footed up nearly twice the amount of any other month of the season, viz.: 1,407,000. This year November makes the largest showing, viz.: $968,000. An enumeration of the loss of life during the year shows the number to have been 243, against 221 in 1873, and 219 in 1872. In this respect the record, very unfortunately, is against 1874.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Interesting Statistics of the Dairy Interests of the United States.

At the last meeting of the Diarymen's Association of New York, Mr. Willard, the chairman, made the following statement relative to the butter and cheese interest in the United States. In 1863, said Mr. Willard, the associated system began to move forward in earnest. About 110 factories were erected that year, and the whole number in operation was only 200. We were then exporting about 40,000,000 pounds of cheese and 23,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1859 our exports of cheese were only a trifle over 9,250,000 pounds, and butter about 2,500,000. Our cheese exports from 1859 to 1863 were increased at the annual rate of 7,500,000 pounds. At the end of 1873 the annual exports of American cheese to Great Britain amounted to 104,000,000 pounds, an increase of 64,000,000 pounds in ten years. But of this, 20,000,000 pounds came from Canada. In addition, we exported about 10,000,000 pounds to other countries than Britain, making our total annual exports over 90,000,000 pounds. The Canadians up to 1866 purchased their cheese from the United States. Our bill on Canada for cheese, in 1865, amounted to $200,000, representing about 2,000,000 pounds. It is now estimated that there are 1,200 and upward of cheese and butter factories in New York alone, while the system has been carried into the Northwest on a large scale, and of late is gaining a foothold in other sections, especially in Maine, which offers a good field for its operations.

Mr. Willard thought there was but little cause for alarm from fear of overproduction. The increase of population, both at home and in England, together with the barriers that limit the increase of dairying, go to show that there is no good cause for alarm that there will be an overproduction of prime dairy goods for some years to come. He said the increase of our exports since 1863 was 64,000,000 pounds of cheese. At 400 pounds of cheese to the cow, it would require 160,000 cows to make that quantity. But as our home consumption had increased in as rapid ratio, there was needed 320,000 more cows than in 1863 to supply the increased exports and consumption of cheese at home during the time mentioned.

Statistics show that forty-one per cent. of the milk produced in the United States is consumed directly as food, and fifty-four per cent. is used for butter. This leaves only five per cent. of the milk to be made into cheese. Now, according to the United States census, the milch cows in the country in 1850 were 6,385,094, in 1860 they numbered 8,581,735, and in 1870 they were 11,008,925, the average increase being less than 2,500,000 cows for each decade. In other words, the increase of population is at a greater rate than the increase of dairy stock.

For the purpose of showing the great tax on our dairies to supply the needs of home consumption, he gave some statistics in relation to the butter crop. The annual butter crop has been variously estimated at from 700,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of pounds. This, he said, appears to be a low estimate if we are to take the figures sent out by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange. A committee of eminent merchants was appointed by the Exchange to consider the subject of classifying and grading butter, and the committee, in their report, state that the census statistics of dairy products are incomplete and defective. A more reliable estimate is that made by an experienced and careful statistician, which the committe indorse, making the annual product of butter to be 1,440,000,000 pounds, which, at thirty cents per pound, amounts to $432,000,000.

At the rate of 200 pounds to the cow, it would require 7,200,000 cows to make the annual yield of 1,440,000,000 pounds. If, as has been estimated, there are now 13,000,000 cows in the United States, then fifty-four per cent. (the proportion heretofore stated to have been employed for butter) would make the number a little over 7,000,000 cows. He spoke of the rapid increase of butter consumption in this country, and attributed it, in part, to the introduction of the creamery system, and as a consequence, the general improvement in the quality of butter. He said the price of butter had been gradually advancing abroad, and that, owing to scarcity and great demand for it during the past year in England, prices had advanced to 170 shillings sterling per cwt. on the finest grades. This price, it would seem, offers an inducement to us to export. He referred to the demand in the West Indies and South America for dairy goods, and believed that New York will be more and more the chief distributing market of the world for dairy products, and will largely control the prices in all other markets.

An allusion was made to the heavy burden which had accumulated on the dairymen of New York at the commencement of the present season's operations. This came from the low yield of the hay crop in 1873. The scarcity and consequent high price compelled many dairymen to sell stock at a low price, while the early snow in fall, and the unusual length of the cold weather left stock in thin condition; consequently the yield of milk early in the season was below an average. If all the items of expense for carrying stock through the winter of 1873-4, together with the expense of filling up the herds in spring, be taken into account, the dairymen of New York will not find a large balance of profit for the summer's work. Still, prices have been more than were expected, while the immense hay crop of 1874 puts the dairy farmer in a satisfactory condition for next year's operations. And he has abundant reason to feel encouraged at the prospect of 1875.

A Great Goose.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Times*, who wants to equal the stories of intelligent animals he has read, sends the following:

"A lady in East Granby obtained of a friend six goose eggs and set them under a favorite hen. After four weeks' incubation, under great difficulties, the hen came off with one healthy gosling, who caused her much trouble in consequence of his recklessness in get

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 13, 1875

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THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Quite too large a number of the farmers of this country are continually committing the egregious error of tilling too much soil for their working capital. Our observation has satisfied us that there is scarcely a branch of husbandry in which the attempt is not made to do more than the means will justify. Is it in dairying? More cows are kept, than can be properly provided for. Is it in fruit raising? Better results would follow if the same attention was bestowed upon half the number of trees. Is it in raising potatoes and early vegetables? There is a hurrying to "shuffle" into the soil, a large area without the proper fertilizing materials, and as a consequence only about one fourth as many potatoes are produced as should be.

As with all these, so with cotton and corn, and most especially with wheat. A great deal more surface is gone over than is properly ameliorated or fertilized. The wheat *may* make a crop if the season suits, but the chances are not in its favor as a rule, and the farmer gets discouraged and concludes that there must be something in the soil or climate that is not adapted to wheat. The truth is, the proper exertions are not used required to prepare the seed bed. Wheat needs a carefully prepared soil in all countries. It was so in the "olden time." Who does not remember the parable of sower, in the 4th Chapter of St. Mark:

"And it came to pass as he sowed, some fell by the way side, and the fowls of the air came and devoured it, and some fell on stony ground where it had not much earth, and some fell among thorns and the thorns grew up and choaked it and it yielded no fruit."

It was only that which fell on the fine, rich, mellow soil that sprang up and produced an hundred fold. And in this parable is a lesson farmers of all times and in all countries ought to heed and profit by. It covers the whole ground.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

As soon as we get the kind of transportation to and from the great commercial centres and markets of the world—and we believe this "consumation devoutly wished" is about to be realized—we shall vigorously insist upon the locating and building of Factories in and around Elizabeth City. The very strongest points can be made in favor doing so. Shrewd business men can see the wisdom of bringing the spindles to the raw material instead of transporting the latter to the manufactory.

With the best of navigation from all the back country to this point, followed by the building of a railroad to connect with the great Northern lines, manufactories here can be made immensely profitable. There isn't a question about this. First, in the building of a factory, one can be put up in Elizabeth City at about two-thirds the cost further North. Second, its current expenses would be about the same proportion. Third, the cotton needed, of the very grades wanted, can always be obtained at first cost. These three items alone are weighty arguments—are of the character to influence men of capital and enterprize.

Let all this be done, and what will follow? Instead of transporting our crops of cotton thousands of miles to be returned to us in fabrics, with all the accumulated expenses, tariffs, taxes, commissions, etc., we will find a ready market for it all here at home. It will bring right into our midst more money and more of the means of accumulating and husbanding our resources. We will refer to this subject again.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The question of Finance has divided the country and in its discussion various theories have been advanced. The Republican party has at last united upon a policy, the one indicated in our last issue They have decided to do right—to carry out, in good faith, the obligations of the ation, according to the import of the promises when they were made. We repeat, this is the right course, for after all that may be said and written on the subject, there is but one simple axiomatic truth must never be forgotten, and that is that "honesty is the best policy." As with individuals, so with communities and governments, there is no reliable or successful policy that has not honesty underlying it. Truly said Secretary Bristow, in a speech the other day: "Our promises were made amidst dire necessity; our faith was pledged in the midst of a struggle threatening our very national existence. Let us not forget the honor that requires us to redeem those promises at the earliest practicable day. The time has come when we must begin to do something instead of talk in mere glittering generalities."

The Liberal Republicans as a party has proved a failure. A Teutonic friend of ours asks! "Where is dot barty now;" The Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican* have returned to the Republican field and the Cincinnati *Commercial* is "hanging on the ragged edge." Ah, "leaf by leaf the roses fall."

THE ROAD QUESTION.

A late writer very correctly observes that "a good road is both a necessity and a luxury." Every one must admit that it is an ornament which nature gratefully welcomes, and a sure index of civilization. EMERSON says that "the end of civilization is to bring people together" To do this in the country, where homesteads and farms are separated by great distances, every impediment to travel should be removed. In most of the states of the Union the road laws are such as to enforce the keeping in good order of all the thoroughfares. They do this on the principle that the best interests of the community are thus served, not only in promoting the comfort and neighborliness and intercommunication, but in saving the temper and time, and in preventing the breakage of vehicles and the wear of horseflesh which heavily burdens a country where bad roads exist. It seems to us that the road laws in this State are very imperfect; that they do not meet our urgent condition; that the expenses are unequally borne. A law ought to be passed by the Legislature by which a tax sufficient for the maintainance of the public roads in each township shall be levied, properly secured and appropriately used. And property ought to bear its proportion of this burthen.

JURORS FOR FEB. TERM 1875.

The following are the names of the Jurors drawn for the Feb. Term

FIRST WEEK:

Matthew Davis, Joseph Woodard, Wm. A. Boyce, Job White, Chas. Overman, Harry Grandy, Patrick Butt, Wm. E. Overman, T. J. Fleetwood, Thos. Cox, David Banks, Alfred Lumsden, Fred Bray, John Costen, Edmond Daily. Maxey Saunderlin, Henry Stokely, Aaron Morris, Geo. Riggs, W. H. Tompson, James F. Snell, Wm. T. White, Wilsen Perry, Robt. Butt, Yetman Eves, David Mitchell, Wm. Davis, Reuben Whedbee, Thos. B. Reid, Harry Banks, James Sawyer, Joseph Banks, Wilson Pool, Jaspar Dailey, Thos. Godfrey, M. M. Elliott.

SECOND WEEK:

Geo. Thomas, Thos. Whithurst, Geo. Whithurst, Saml. Johnson, John C. Banks, Alfred Dozier, Wm. W. Betts, Thos. Jennings, Andrew Riddick, J. W. Edney, Ephriam Cartwright, Stephen White, Richd. Overton, Ephriam Sawyer, Jerry Banks, M L Sawyer, Geo Simpson, Thos Brown,

The Republican party was the growth of necessity, the creation of the ideas of the nineteenth century against those that took hold of other ages. It has accomplished a great work for Human Rights and Progress. It yet has much to do. Unfortunately, it has had its camp followers and its barnacles. These have been heavy weights, have made it suffer in public esteem. Its *principles* are still as pure and sound as ever, but too many who have crept into its ranks have done so for greed and gain. These must be sent back to where they belong, to the party they came from—the party whose record is covered all over with the blotches of corruption and infamy and treason.

There are a great many merchants who fully acknowledge the value of advertising, and would not be hired to give it up, yet are always grumbling about the expense. It reminds one of the man, who, during the war, regularly complained in the "Letters to the People," of a New York journal, of the large sum he was obliged to pay each year as a percentage on profits. "It will ruin me," said he. "Ah!" remarked a poor mechanic, naturally enough, "you would be twice as well off, if you had to pay the internal revenue double."—*Ex.*

Would not the advertiser often be double as well off if he had to pay three times his usual sum in advertising?

Senator WINDOM has written an able letter to a Western journal in favor of the creation of a new department of the government to be known as the department of commerce. The commercial interests of the country are so large and vast that a department of the kind would seem to be absolutely necessary. The advice of a purely mercantile man in the Cabinet would undoubtedly be of immense value to any administration and of great interest to the country.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND—This is the title of a little paper published every week at the Orphan's Asylum at Oxford, this State. It claims to be "the child of necessity—imperatively required for vigorous prosecution of the orphan work; and the children, rich and poor, need a live little paper for their edification and entertrimment." We wish it great success, and we cheerfully comply with the request "please exchange." Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

An exchange truthfully says that daily newspapers do not receive such a thorough persual as weekly newspapers do. The daily newspaper issued yesterday is considered old to-day, whereas the weekly newspaper retains its freshness for a week. The weekly is kept and referred to every day until the succeeding number appears. Every member of the household becomes thoroughly familiar with its contents—local news, geneeral miscellany, advertisement, etc.

The Agricultural outlook of the country is not so discouraging as some people imagine. Business has been generally very dull and there has been a financial panic and much distress, but all this has tended to divert attention towards *land*, which is after all, the basis of all security. Thousands have left the fields of "speculative" profits and sought the slow but sure resources of husbandry. As the material condition of the country is improved the healthful case of the whole body politic must follow.

The proposed Convention to change the Constitution of this State is ill advised and uncalled for. Two things our people especially need at this time—rest from political excitement and relief from increased pecuniary burthens. The passage of the Convention bill will deprive them of the former and will heavily increase the latter.

The Senate Finance bill has passed the House.

We are not in the habit of speaking hastily nor in giving expression to our feelings in the first flush of excitement. We have long since ceased to rely upon the statements of the Telegraph, managed as it now is. We think a number of the leading journals of the country have lashed themselves into a "foolish fury" over the first reports from New Orleans. When the whole truth is known and we hear that the President is about to have the accumulated documentary evidence in his possession published, the country will be utterly astonished. It will be time enough to indulge in passionate outbursts after reading this evidence and hearing the report of the Congressional Committee sent there to make an investigation. Til then, gentlemen, try and keep your vials of indignation corked up.

In order to *sugar coat* the Convention bill it is proposed to *restrict* that body by legislative enactment. Let no one be deceived by this. Who does not know that a body elected by the soverign people, who make and unmake legislatures, would snap their fingers at any and all restriction. The Bourbon Democracy are anxious to change and abridge some of the more important rights and privileges guaranteed by the present Constitution, and they know full well that if they can manage to control the Convention, which they will make every effort to do, they can accomplish their nefarious designs.

THE CAROLINA HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE—We have received the first number of this Magazine and we feel like encouraging it as it is a *home* enterprise. It is published monthly at Goldsboro, this state by JULIUS BONITZ, at the low price of $2.00 a year Among its other attractions, are life like-like portraits of prominent public men of North Carolina. Send for it.

A new Democratic organ was started at Washington, but it has met an early death—has suspended. Its object was to "recall the memories of the better days of the republic," but when the memories came it didn't have money epough to pay their travelling expenses.

We presume the Sandwich Island King Kalakaua is a relative of the Lowell print called Calico—only a Yankeeized difference in spelling the name of our royal fabric. *Boston Globe.*

The king should not leave this country before visiting Lowell to see his relative.

A man's nature should be strong as adamant. He should never give way to tears. *Late Novel.*

The author forgot to add that man never peels onions.

The smallest hair throws a shadow.—*Exchange.*

Of course it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite at your boarding house when you find it in your victuals.

The trial of THEODORE TILTON against Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is now in progress at New York. It required the whole of last week to empanel a jury.

In Wheeling, courtship by the light of a grate is the romantic style. *Ex.*

That is what might be called *grate* bliss, is n't it.

Proceedings of the Board of Education.

Elizabeth City, N. C., January 5th, 1875.

The Board of Education met to day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, Emanuel Davis and B B Johnson.

It having been ascertained that the apportionment of 1873 was made on a basis of $2878,05 which was found to be $851,50 in excess of the actual receipts, and finding upon close investigation that the total school fund will fall short of the apportionment of 1874, it is decided that equity and justice require that the apportionment be corrected upon the basis of the *exact amount of money due each district.*

In 1873 the number of children reported were 2201 and the *supposed* amount of money was $2878.05. The actual receipts only amounted to $2026.-75. Thus the apportionment was about 36½ cts. per child too high. In 1874 there are 2600 children reported, When the apportionment was made it was thought the receipts would reach $2800. It is now ascertained that the receipts will not warrant an apportionment higher than 85 cents per child.

Therefore the Chairman of this Board is ordered to correct and readjust the apportionments upon what is ascertained to be the actual amounts fairly and justly due each District, and to enter on the record the proper debits and credits to the same.

A vacancy being reported in the School Committee Board of Mt. Hermon Township, John H Perry is appointed to fill the same

On motion adjourned.

P JOHN, Chm'n,
THOS P WILCOX, Clerk.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or paste board boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medecinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be easily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in any of the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in their effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal properties of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindlly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

An Irishman asked a woman the price of a pair of fowls and is told a dollar.

"A dollar it is my darlint? Why in my country you might buy them for sixpence a piece."

"And why didn't you stay in that blessed cheap country?"

"Och, faith, and there was *no sixpence there*, to be sure!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH. W. A. HAPNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GRENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL,

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,

HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Mixed, Grn or Blk—50, 50, 60, best 70 cts. "
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80; 90, best $1.00 "
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Young Hyson Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00 best $1.05. "
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N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Grown Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong extra Choice $1.00.

☞ If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will forward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.

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Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro., Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Sts., Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st., 1875, 1yr.

J. W. ETHERIDGE,

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IN ALL KINDS OF RODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 28-tf

State of North Carolina } Special proceed-
County of Dare. } ings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Deft. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court, at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874,
Wm. D. Chaddic, Clerk.
29—6 w.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

EATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY

EXCUT

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Saturday, the 6th day of February 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 2600 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jackson Patent" supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Bilven and others, supposed to contain about 44 acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM. T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
N Q. HOMER, Deputy.
e. 12th, 1874. 26-4

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

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(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction on former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

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REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all shades, which will be sold at one-half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5 also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

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Send for catelogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address or application

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It has never reinsured another Company.

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or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
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for 1875.

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State of North Carolina } In Superior Court;
Camden County.

Geo. W. Charles, Adm'r of F. D, Bunnell Sr., Decd;

Against

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

J M. Bunnell, F D Bunnell Jr., Jno Bunnell. Mary O Bunnell, and Derrick Bunnell. (of full age), Thos L H Bunnell and Andrew J. Bunnell (minor) by their Guardian.

Summons and Petition having been filed in this cause in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden County on the 15th of December 1874 and it appearing to the Court that all the Defendants above named are non residents of the State of N. C; Notice is hereby given to them to appear at the office of the Clerk of said County at the Court House on the 30th day of January 1875 and Plead, Demur or answer or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them and a decree for the sale of the land made as asked for.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk S. C. Camden County.
27-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C,

Also a large Stock of the

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Such as

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TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADES

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

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R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C.,
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U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE!

Office of the Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, First District of North Carolina,
South Mills N. C., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Having been appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the First District of North Carolina, all applications for Licenses to retail Liquor or manufacture Tobacco should be made direct to me.

The Counties of Camden, Currituck Dare, Pasquotank, and Perquimans are included in my District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
27-4t. Deputy Collector.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

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The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful, There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

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Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER.
Contractors.
E. City, Dec. 22nd. 1871. 27-tf

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

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GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In my list of lands and other sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the salubility of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, as the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.
The test paper.
Tess. Tea.
Months, how lost, how recorded.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold in New York 112; cotton 15c; corn from 86c @ 89c. At Norfolk cotton 14¼c corn 79 to 81c.

☞ Mistakes will be made notwithstanding the caution we gave. "Confound my carelessness" said an old acquaintance the other day. "I wrote to my girl this morning and dated it 1874, and she'll think it is a year old."

☞ How true it is that it is other people's eyes that ruin us. Old BEN FRANKLIN used to say: "If all but myself were blind I should neither want a fine house nor fine furniture." Isn't there some truth in this?

☞ The Hertford Male and Female Academy was distroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst. It was a large two story building, with ample roonis for recitations and other school purposes. It was erected in 1849.

☞ We are afraid our young friend who signs himself "Laertes," is a little vain. It isn't wisdom to publicly display all one knows. The machinery works best that is hidden from view. Keep on making preparation, perfecting your plans and availing yourself of all possible knowledge. Then, when the right time comes, you can scarcely fail in accomplishing the object of your ambition.

☞ A thoughtful cotemporary reminds young people that it is dangerous to sit on the front door steps til a late hour summer nights, for a number of persons who did so last season contracted an affection which resulted in marriage this winter. For example, see our Hymenial record last week and this.

☞ This portion of North Carolina has a climate and soil adapting it to the cultivation and production in rich abundance of very many of the things the world wants, and yet because of our uncertain transportation there is no inducement for special effort in trying to produce them. The railroad will change all this.

☞ While we believe in and advocate diversified Agriculture we at the same time deprecate rash ventures or doubtful experiments. Every farmer who is doing well and making a fair income from his special kind of farming should be cautious how he changes it for other branches concerning which he is not familiar; for the chances are that the new business will not yield any more profit, and perhaps not so much as the one with which he is acquainted.

☞ The editor of the *Roxbury* (Mass.) *Gazette* in speaking of "the South as a field of enterprise" takes occasion to thus allude to our city:

A notable example of what might be done by the proper employment of a little capital in the right way in our Southern States is evinced at Elizabeth City, N. C., where a colony of Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers have settled and established the Albemarle House, a fine large hotel for the accomodation of Northern tourists, many of whom now spend the winter in this beautiful resort, instead of, as before, going to Florida.

☞ One of the substantial luxuries of life is *good beef*. With proper care and a little attention we could have as sweet, juicy and tender steak and roasts here as anywhere. But this care and attention is lamentably lacking. We are often served with a quality painfully reminding us of what the Terre Haute *Gazette* has says:

There is none of God's creatures for whom the recording angel reserves a larger share of pity than the man condemned to wrestle with the average boarding-house sirloin.

☞ There are people in the world in whose hearts the "milk of human kindness" has reached a state of acerbity unknown even to the sharpest acid vinegar. They forget the days when they were young, if they ever had any pleasant ones; frown down upon all piety and amusement, and envy any one happily having a good time. We wonder, sometimes, what such people were born for. They certainly have no useful mission in life unless it be to show by the striking contrast there really is between the sour and the sweet.

☞ An "old campaigner," writes us that he has been taking notes of the different people he has met with in journeying through the world. Some men are honorable—always fair and square; others dodge, and yet to the blindly superficial *appear* to be willing, aye anxious to "bear their share". For instance if a bill is presented to a party they've been sitting with, for drinks, cigars, and other "necessaries of life," they jump up at once and feel for change, declaring their intention of paying it. Instantly a dozen other fellows who had not moved till then, will jump foward and insist on being allowed the privilege, and the first man retires with credit, like a cuttle fish in a cloud of his own raising. Our correspondent informs us that he once tried this "little game" but it didn't work to satisfaction. He once led a forlorn hope, rushing in to pay a bill in which he had very little concern when there seemed not the ghost of a chance that he would be permitted to do so, so many present were so much better entitled to the preeminence besides having their money ready in their hands, but somehow all competition suddenly ceased and he was permitted to carry out his diabolical design without hinderance! He has'nt been caught since.

☞ Good goods, well advertised, bring fair profits from large numbers of people. Expenses fall heavily on a small business while they are not so great in proportion in a large one, and small advertising expenses specially result in small fortunes, or none.

☞ Young America is proverbial for mischief. We were passing down the street the other day and were attracted by one of this great country's representatives—a ten year old—making an effort to control a strong and obvious tendency to risibility. And soon we saw another one of larger growth whose facial muscles indicated a very different sensation. A by stander informed us that this is the way it happened:

He sat down on a pin.
And rose right up again.

☞ A great many people make a great mistake in not clinging to their word. Sooner or later they pay the penalty, not only in the forfeiture of public esteem but in being ranked in the class "neither to be believed or trusted." No man, and especially no public man, should ever make a promise without intending to keep it to the letter. This course will always insure respect and confidence, and friends. The great success of most of our public men have resulted as much from their always being true to their friends and never violating a pledge given as from any other cause. And the downfall of a number we could name has followed the opposite course.

☞ We do not think it right to hold one man responsible for the sins of another—be the sins political or otherwise. There are those who have an idea that two or three prominent and active Republicans ought to be held accountable for all the mistakes and all the violated pledges made in this district. This is wrong, and it is unjust. The responsibility should rest exactly where it belongs. In this connection we will add that no public man can afford to promise what he dont perform. Sooner or later he will pay the penalty—will have his "sins visited upon him." This law is inexorable—the retribution will surely come.

☞ The Board of Education are endeavoring to get the school machinery of this County systematized and in better working order. Because of the apportionments heretofore made being largely in excess of the school money collected and received, a good deal of confusion, uncertainty and dissatisfaction have followed. The apportionments to the several districts were made, in good faith, upon the supposed receipts, but the latter falling short more than one-third the amount estimated, the entire calculation was deranged. After much study and care the amount is fairly and justly due each district have been ascertained and the apportionments have been readjusted accordingly. Hereafter no school order will be paid until it is approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board. When presented for approval the books will be referred to in order to see the exact amount still due said district. Should the order be in excess of that sum the Treasurer will be ordered only to pay the amount due; for the balance a certificate will be given, to be paid out of the money apportioned to the District in 1875.

Local Pot-Folio.

Kept in family jars—domestic "sauce."

Sticks at nothing—the man who tries to stab a ghost. A maiden's speech—yes, sometimes. Has broken his scales—the man who weighed his words. A chicken is like a farmer—because both like full crops. Singular—to see a garden walk. The way to spell refusal with two letters—n-o.

Local Briefs

Have all your neighbors who ought to take it, subscribed for the NORTH CAROLINIAN? If no., give them an invitation now. At the beginning of the year is a good time to commence.—The Steamer 'United' has loaded with lumber at the mills of Corbow, Bush & Lippincoat, with which she is about to leave for Baltimore.—Judge EURE, Judge ALBERTSON and several lawyers passed through on Monday to attend Currituck Court.—The roads are in about their worst condition.—Quite a large number of vessels in our harbor.—Mr. HENDERSON, of the firm of Lippet & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., is again in the City.—The young folks are still having pleasant Balls and a "gay time" at the Albemarle House.—But few teachers appeared before the County Examiners last week.—The "Mary Wright" a large three master schooner of 300 tons burthen, arrived on Sabbath day. She now hails from Providence, R. I.—The Whitcombs are about loading a large Schooner with lumber for Philadelphia.—A charade party at the Albemarle House on Tuesday evening.—The inclement weather has delayed the transporting of the rail road stock. We have reliable information that everything is working well and the work will commence so soon as the weather settles. The Riot announced for yesterday was postponed over til this P. M. Particulars next week.

Business Locals.

Fowler is selling flour at "live and let live" prices. Try his brands.

A fresh lot of splendid pound calico at Fowlers.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1875 for sale at P. W. Melick's Book Store. 27—1t

The American Sardine Company's Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

MARRIAGES.

GASKINS—BALLANCE—At this place on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Martin, M. Thomas Gaskins to Mis. Sadie Ballance. Both of this City.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

C E Carriron, John Austin, R J Fowle, New York; N W Grandy, J H Blount, A S Conklin, A F Lusher, W M Core, J Adelsdorf, Geo F Sykes, C W Dail, J Mullen Jr., R H Brooks, John Bayley, Norfolk, Va.; Hon J V Alderson, A G Sanders, Col D McD Lindsey, Hertford N. C.; H a Mills, L Eure, Jos Parker, Gatesville N. C.; Geo S Pead, Edenhill Baltimore Md.; J S More, Williamston N. C.; J J Peck, W C [illegible], Boston, Mass; M V B Gilbert, C [illegible], Raleigh N. C.; Dr R C Jenkins, Dismal Swamp N. C.; Geo V Sanderlin, A West, P H Mercer, Camden N. C.; John McDowell, Milroy, Pa.; Edward Hill, Charleston S. C.; W C Lowry, Woodville N. C.; Geo D Dail, Beaufort, N. C.; Aaron Lippincoat, Woodstown, N. J.; T Corbow, Belvidere, N. J.; [illegible] Sanders, A F Mealing, [illegible] Williams, N. C.; J C Forten, New Haven, Ct.; Aug M More, Trenton, N. C.; J. F. Chandler, C Aiken, Newark, N. J.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER

SEWERS, FEADERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTENT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at DR. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and more important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the common oil this do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 19th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December 18th, 1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Bullit's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinth's Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20 h, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion seis for sale
DR JAS. N. PUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drugs we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink best go to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE lot of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

$20

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent house, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the

THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000,

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Loods and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Order

Postponement impossible under this plan.

D. S. S. T CO,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City N. C.,

to Norfolk, Va.

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gatis," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily and will be forwarded to destination. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent
Norfolk, Va

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first class

LAGER BEER

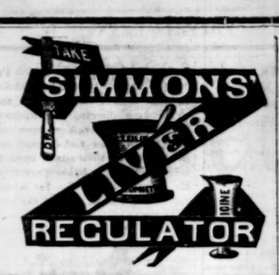
SALOON,

and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated DE ECO of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at these parlors—and a pure Gibson, and other WHISKIES, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing and Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a call from every one.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons in the highest character and responsibility, eminent physicians commend it as equal to

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb 11th 1874.-1yr

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4 1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience, I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road Sts.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every Security and of Life Policy, Mutual and Stock.

Will insure property placed in First-class Companies at lowest rates.

Will adjust and pay Fire losses in any part of Eastern No. Carolina

April 11th. 1872.—yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Pool Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to do any thing in the Watch Maker and Jewelry business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE.

Surgeon Dentist

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with their liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that can not be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Bowling Office.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN

E. G. KELLEY, President.

Office, 116, Maiden Lane

Manufacturers of the

E. G. KELLEY'S

HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT OIL

TORCH.

Standard White Silver Light Oil

LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL

CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPETHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.

Prepared for immediate use.

PAINTS ALL COLORS.

$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail

English Roof Paint,	50 cts per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$. 60
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50 "

Address
NEW YORK CITY OIL CO
6m 116 Maiden Lane

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH.

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all descriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

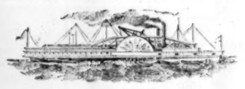
NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRO DERICK & SMITH
Agts.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

It burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St. Baltimore Md.
15-6m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercandile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is also very desirable negro hood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jas. L. Hilton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Jan, 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler lately added a Grocery Department to his store the present large his prices high. Come and see in exchange. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Floor & Oil Cloths, Table cloths, Buckets, etc. all of the best assortment of boots, shoes, is complete, etc. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods. his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are as below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Laces, Braded Gimp & Fringes, Fancy Ribbons, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Sash Ribbons, White Goods, White Tri-mings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Soaps, Fine Fancy Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices. Call and examine the goods and prices. Fowler is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED

A FINE LOT OF

FURNITURE

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

F. W. MELICK

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get good Goods
The only place is at WEISEL'S

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at

S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addres Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesse St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St., S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS; CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy.
2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality*. Composted with muck or marle *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.
11-1f. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wherese'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON'S HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO.

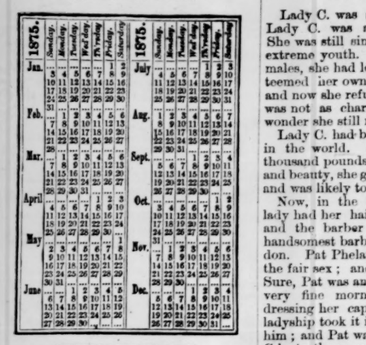
GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR —

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

Calendar for 1875.



Men We Don't Want to Meet.

The man who grunts and gasps as he gobbles up his soup, and at every other mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit.

The man who, having by an accident been thrown once in your company, makes bold to bawl your name out, and to shake your hand profusely when you pass him in the street.

The man who, pleading old school-fellowship, which you have quite forgotten, never meets you without trying to extort a five dollar note,

The man who volunteers his criticism on your new play or picture, and points out its worst faults in presence of your wife.

The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and, though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk.

The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasion without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast.

The man who, thinking you are musical, bores you with his notions on the music of the future, of which you know as little as the music of the spheres.

The man who wears a white hat in the winter, and smokes a pipe when walking, nd accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well-dressed lady friends.

The man who, knowing that your doctor faces him at table, turns the talk so as to set him talking doctor's shop.

The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke.

The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming all the airs.

The man who makes remarks on your personal adornment, asks you where you buy your waistcoats, and what you paid for your dress-boots.

Spoiling a Dinner Party.

San Francisco newspapers chronicle the appearance in that city of a new social danger. It is not specially alarming, although one local account of the business is headed in large letters, "An Infamous Plot." It seems that a rich Californian, whose family shines in society, gave a party, "a regular high-toned affair," at which everybody who was anybody was to be present. The champagne was laid on the ice, the creams were in form, the salad compounded, and—what was quite as important—the guests were duly bidden. Four hundred people, described by a local authority as the "high-tondest of the city," were invited to the feast; and we must suppose another four hundred scornfully said that they never attended such parties. Nor did they, for before the hour for the arrival of the guests had arrived some unhappy person had written and distributed to the expectant pleasure-seekers a number of notes, informing them that the severe and dangerous illness of the expectant hostess made it necessary to postpone the entertainment. To say that this particular party was to be "the social event" of San Francisco's delightful but somewhat moist winter is to indicate the woe which the forged missives wrought in four hundred "high-toned" families. Orders for carriages and camellias were countermanded, and real point was sorrowfully relegated to bureau-drawers. The feelings of the waiting hostess, in partially filled parlors, may, in the language of the average novelist, "better be imagined than described." It happened, however, that some knowledge of the shabby trick that had been played upon them reached the party-givers, and they were able to send around a refutation of the falsehood that had been circulated; so that their hospitable intentions were not altogether baffled.

The Work of Insects.

The following calculations show the immense value of tiny, insignificant-looking worms: Great Britain pays annually $1,000,000 for dried bodies of the insect known as the cochineal; while another, peculiar to India—gum chellal, or rather its production—is scarcely less valuable. More than 1,500,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibers spun by the silkworm, of which the annual circulating medium is about $200,000,000. In England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe, $500,000 are spent every year in the purchase of foreign honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned; and this does not include the 10,000 pounds of wax imported annually. Besides, there are the nutgalls, used in making ink; the cantharides, or Spanish fly, used in medicine. In fact, nearly every insect known contributes, in some way, to swell commercial profits. Even the dreaded Colorado potato-bug may become useful, as may be seen from the following note which we clip from an exchange: "An order just received from a chemical manufacturing firm of Indianopolis for one thousand pounds of potato-bugs may be classed as one of the curiosities of commerce. It has been discovered that these insects possess qualities which make a good substitute for the Spanish fly, and there is a prospect that, from being regarded as an unmitigated pest, they may become a source of actual profit."

Amusement should be regarded as a tonic and not as food. If taken at the right time it does us good, but if indulged in to excess, will do us as much harm as any evil.

Reducing the Weight,

Fleshy persons usually eat lightly, while spare persons, the world over, are generally great eaters. The reason is this: What the former do eat they completely digest, extracting from it all its sustaining virtue so that they need but little; whereas gourmands disorder their stomachs, so that the enormous quantities they consume are not converted into nourishment. A little food, well assimilated, yields far more nutriment and life than quantities crudely digested. In fact, gluttony doubly starves its subjects; first enfeebling and disordering digestion, so that it cannot extract the nourishment from food, and secondly, by a gnawing, hankering, craving state of the stomach, akin to starvation.

Old Parr, who became a father after he was 120, and retained his health and all his faculties unimpaired till he visited the royal court, aged 152, died in one year from slightly letting down his extreme abstemiousness.

Dr. Cheyne reduced his weight from 448 to 140 pounds by abstinence, grew corpulent and sick on a more generous diet, and was restored by abstemiousness. His practical and theoretical model was, "The lightest and least of meat and drink a man can be tolerably easy under, is the shortest and most infallible means to preserve life, health and serenity."

TWO DETECTIVES MURDERED. — A special dispatch from Kansas City says: The dead bodies of two young men were found on the track of the Missouri Pacific railroad, five miles east of that place. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the men were murdered and their bodies placed on the track. It is believed that they were two of Pinkerton's detectives, who had been in this section since the Muncie railroad robbery.

A Prison Marriage.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but Lady C. was an extravagant woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme youth. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high: had esteemed her own loveliness too dearly; and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So, no wonder she still remained unmarried.

Lady C. had but five thousand pounds in the world. She owed about forty thousand pounds; so, with all her wit and beauty, she got into the Fleet Prison, and was likely to remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of, every lady had her hair dressed by a barber; and the barber at the Fleet was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat Phelan was a great admirer of the fair sex; and where's the wonder? Sure, Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Phelan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her head to talk to him; and Pat was well pleased, for Lady C.'s teeth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest, in all the world.

"So you're not married, Pat?" says she.

"Divil an inch, your honor's ladyship," says he.

"And wouldn't ye like to be married?" again asks she.

"Would a duck swim?"

"Is there any one you'd prefer?"

"Maybe, madam," says he, "you niver heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyant Doneraile? Her father's cousin to O'Dongohue, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the under-agent to my Lord Kingstown, and—"

"Hush," says she; "sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you if you asked her?"

"Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after thrying that same."

"And why don't you?"

"Sure I'm too poor." And Phelan heaved a prodigious sigh.

"Would you like to be rich?"

"Does a dog bark?"

"If I made you rich, will you do as I tell you?"

"Millia murthers! your honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy."

"Indeed I'm not," said Lady C.; "so listen. How would you like to marry me?"

"Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud to do that same, lave alone a poor devil like Pat Phelan."

"Well, Phelan, if you'll marry me to-morrow, I'll give you one thousand pounds."

"O, whilabaloo! whilabaloo! sure I'm mad, or enchanted by the good people," roared Pat, dancing round the room.

"But there are conditions," said Lady C. "After the first day of nuptials you must never see me again nor claim me for your wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

"But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give you, you may marry her."

"That's thrue," says he; "but thin, the bigamy."

"I'll never appear against you," says her ladyship. "Only remember, you must take an oath never to call me your wife after to-morrow, and never to go telling all the story."

"Devil a word I'll ever say."

"Well, then," says she, "there's ten pounds. Go and buy a license, and leave the rest to me," and then she explained to him where he was to go, and when he was to come, and all that.

The next day Pat was true to his appointment, and found two gentlemen already with her ladyship.

"Have you got the license?" says she.

"Here it is, my lady," says he; and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen, who viewed it attentively, then calling in her own two servants, she turned to the gentleman who was reading.

"Perform the ceremony," says she.

And sure enough, in ten minutes Pat Phelan was the husband—the legal husband of the lovely Lady C.

"That will do," says she to her new husband, as he gave her a hearty kiss; "that'll do. Now, sir, give me my marriage certificate." The old gentleman did so, and bowing respectfully to the five-pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk, for sure enough, I forgot to tell you, he was a parson.

"Go and bring me the warden," says my lady to one of her servants.

"Yes, my lady," says she; and presently the warden appeared.

"Will you be good enough," says Lady C., in a voice that would call a bird off a tree, "will you be good enough to send and bring me a hackney-coach? I wish to leave the prison immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that you must pay over forty thousand pounds before I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me." And she smiled at Phelan, who began rather to dislike the appearance of the state of things.

"Pardon me, my lady, it is well-known you are single."

"I tell you I am married."

"Where's your husband?"

"There, sir! and she pointed to the astonished barber; "there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at pleasure. My servants yonder were witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me, sir, one instant, at your peril."

The warden was dumbfounded, and no wonder. Poor Phelan would have spoken, but neither party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour Lady C. was free, and Pat Phelan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting, and finding how they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat forever. But as they well knew that he had nothing, and would not feel much shame in going through the insolvent court, they made the best of a bad bargain, and let him out.

Well, you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Phelan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the wonderful things he had seen, when as sure as death the postman brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because, you see, he was no great hand at reading writing, to decipher for him. It ran thus:

"Go to Doneraile and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I fulfill my promise of making you comfortable for life. But, as you value your life and liberty, never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Remember, you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you inclose me your married certificate. I send you fifty pounds for present expenses. C."

Oh! happy Paddy! Didn't he get drunk that same night, and didn't he start next day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen, and touch a thousand pounds? By the powers he did. And what is more, he took a cottage, which, perhaps you know, is not a hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county of Limerick; and i' faix, he forgot his first wife clean and entirely, and never told any one but myself, under a promise of secrecy, the story of his "Fleet Marriage."

So, remember, as it is a great secret, don't tell it to any one, you see, but keep it to yourself.

The Highest Lake.

Dr. Harkness has discovered, in Plumas county, California, a body of water, probably the most elevated in the United States, the barometer registering a height of 7,330 feet above the sea level.

The lake is of triangular shape, having its longest diameter about one mile and three quarters in length. The water during last August was intensely cold and of a deep blue color. The outlet is into Warner valley, over a declivity of some 2,000 feet. The California Academy of Sciences has named the lake, after its discover, Lake Harkness.

Prentice on Dueling.

The famous letter of the late Geo. D. Prentice on dueling, and written in response to a challenge he had received, is now republished. In his letter the veteran editor said:

"Presuming that your notes are written to me with a view to a duel, I may as well say here that I have not the least thought of accepting a challenge from you. I consider my strictures upon your writings entirely legitimate, and, at any rate, the disclaimer that I have made ought to satisfy you.

"I came here from a distant State because many believed I could do something to promote a great and important enterprise; and as I have reason to think that my labors are not altogether in vain, I do not intend to let myself be diverted from them. There are some persons, and many, to whom my life is valuable; and however little or much value I may attach to it on my own account, I do not see fit at present to put it up voluntarily against yours.

"You may, for aught I know, be a man of reputable standing, and I disclaim any refusal to meet you on the ground of your not being a gentleman; but you are not of the order of men whom I should choose to fight, if I fought at all. If you were to kill me, you would kill a man who is the support and stay of his family, and who is extensively regarded as one of the stays and supports of his party, and as the possessor of some influence in the affairs of the country; but I presume that it is of no great consequence to any, except your immediate personal friends, whether you die or live.

"I am no believer in the dueling code. I would not call a man to the field unless he had done me such a deadly wrong that I desired to kill him; and I would not obey his call to the field unless I had done him so mortal an injury as to entitle him, in my opinion, to demand an opportunity of taking my life. I have not the least desire to kill you or to harm a hair of your head, and I am not conscious of having done anything to entitle you to kill me. I do not want your blood upon my hands, and I do not want my own upon anybody's. I might yield much to the demands of a strong public sentiment; but there is no public sentiment that either requires me to meet you or would justify me in doing so.

"I look upon the miserable code that is said to require two men to go out and shoot at each other for what one of them may consider a violation of etiquette or punctillio in the use of language with a scorn equal to that which is getting to be felt by the whole civilized world of mankind. I am not afraid to express such views in the enlightened capital of Arkansas or anywhere else. I am not so cowardly as to stand in dread of any imputation on my courage. I have always had courage enough to defend my honor and myself, and I presume I always shall have.

Yours most, etc.,

"GEORGE D. PRENTICE."

A Terrible Encounter.

In Camptonville, California, two men had a terrible personal encounter. It appears that they had had some trouble, and it was agreed that when they again met they should "meet fighting." The desperado, armed with an ax, shortly after came into a saloon, where he saw Major Ferrend sitting in his shirt sleeves. As he advanced the major arose and drew a large knife. The man with the ax moved cautiously forward, holding aloof his terrible weapon. The major stood perfectly motionless, warily watching the eyes of his approaching foe. The only movement he made was to constantly turn the wrist of the hand that held the knife, so that the weapon was ceaselessly moving and flashing back and forth. The man advancing with the ax at last could no longer refrain from casting a glance at the weapon thus flashed before his eyes, and the moment he did so the major sprang forward with the leap of a tiger and drove his knife, not only through the heart of his foe, but through his whole body, the point projecting at his back. But quick as had been his movement, his opponent was almost as alert—the blows of both men being struck almost at the same instant. The handle of the ax struck the major on the shoulder, while the whole blade of it was buried in the small of his back, penetrating and cutting one of his kidneys. Both men fell to the floor together, and for a time it was thought that both were dead; but contrary to the expectations of all the major recovered from his fearful wound in due time.

A Medical Murder.

A medical murder, such as was practiced upon Alice Bowlsby, the case which caused such intense excitement throughout the country two years ago, has been discovered in Philadelphia. The body of the victim was found in a trunk, in which it had been packed to be sent to the dissecting room.

Mary Bradley, a young lady of fine form and handsome face, residing in Manayunk or Conshocken, went to Philadelphia, accompanied by a blacksmith of the same place. She was placed, it is alleged, under the care of Dr. F. C. Carpenter, *alias* Dubois, *alias* Perpente, whose office is at No. 916 Filbert street. Under his treatment the girl died. The body had been taken from a lying-in house on North Twelfth and transferred to a medical college on Ninth street. The remains had been packed into a Saratoga trunk, the legs being pinioned behind the neck to admit of the body being placed in the receptacle, and the remaining space filled with sawdust. The janitor of the college received information from Dr. Perpente that a body would come in, and accordingly the trunk containing the deceased's remains was left in the college hallway. In the morning Detective Mears communicated with Dr. Paine, the head of the college, and that gentleman rendered every aid to the recovery of the body, and he expressed himself as totally unaware of its presence in the institution. The body was found upon the dissecting board and the trunk was in the room lying alongside the table. Perpente, *alias* Dubois, was taken in custody and locked up. Two women, supposed to have been implicated in the awful affair, are also in custody.

A Vessel Towed by a Whale.

The captain of the American fishing schooner Sultan, which arrived at Halifax, states that on the Grand Banks, on the 23d of November, his vessel was riding at anchor, with 150 fathoms of cable out. Two of his dories, with two men in each, were away tending their trawls. The remainder of the crew, who were below, observed that the vessel was moving. On going on deck they found the schooner going through the water at the rate of ten or twelve knots an hour. Shortly after an immense whale rose just ahead of the vessel, with the anchor caught either in his jaw or blow hole. After the vessel had been towed for an hour by the fish, and finding that the dories were already out of sight, the captain cut the cable. The Sultan then returned, picked up her dories, and sailed for Halifax to procure a new anchor and cable. An incident of an almost similar nature happened to the American schooner. C. H. Price, of Gloucester, on the banks, about eighteen months ago. She was towed by a whale for a day and a half, when the fluke of the anchor broke and the vessel was released from her novel predicament.

A SINGULAR COURTSHIP.—A couple were recently married down in Maine who had been engaged twenty years. Perhaps that fact would not entitle them to honorable mention, but it is further to be added that meanwhile the man had been married and raised a family, still carrying on the correspondence with his first lady love, and occasionally visiting her, she keeping a faithful watch, hoping against hope, and never giving up her expectations.

POSTAL CARDS.—A libel suit in Lowell involves the question of how much publicity is given, in the eyes of the law, to matter printed on a postal card and sent through the mail. The defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff on a postal card accusing him of forgery, and his defense is that, as the post-office clerks are enjoined to secrecy, there was no more of a publication than if the matter had been sent in a sealed letter.

A Slight Mistake.

The custom of naming villages after certain persons living in the neighborhood, has some disadvantages, as the following incident will show:

A farmer in western Pennsylvania had lived to a mature age, and had never been a journey by railroad. A new road having at last been made through part of his land, he was persuaded to pay a visit to Philadelphia. He bought a through ticket at the nearest station, and having been assured that he would not have to change, he placed himself comfortable in the corner of his seat and soon went to sleep.

After a great nap he was awoke by the train's slacking speed, and presently the brakeman put his head into the car and cried out, in a loud and commanding tone:

"Madison! Madison!"

The farmer started up and hurried out of the car, his haste being increased by the evident hurry of the conductor.

In a moment the train proceeded on its way, and the man looking around him found that he was the only passenger that had alighted. He took a turn or two up and down the platform, and presently the ticket agent made his appearance. To him he said, "How far is it to Philadelphia, sir?"

"Well, that train that has just left will be there in six hours. Did you want to go to Philadelphia?"

"Yes, to be sure. Here's my ticket. Don't it pass me through to Philadelphia?"

"Yes, your ticket is all right, but why did you then leave the train?"

"The man called out 'Madison' plainly enough, and that's my name, so I reckoned he meant me."

"O, Madison is the name of this station."

The farmer reached Philadelphia in safety by the next train, and on his return home told his friends of his mishap. One of them, especially, was very much amused and laughed heartily. To whom the farmer retorted:

"I guess if he'd called out 'Tom Johnson,' you'd have got out mighty quick, too."

Beware of "The Ivy Green."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* tells the following sad story of the death of a young man in that city from poison, engendered by contact with the plant known as the "poison ivy:" About a week ago, a young man named Logan Ellis, aged nineteen years, and a comrade named Dare, aged seventeen, son of E. O. Dare, Esq., Broad street, went to the Island opposite the city, on a foggy morning, for the purpose of shooting ducks. Visitors to Independence, Bailey's and Ripley's islands have no doubt noticed bright green vines, running up the trunks of large trees, at those resorts, to a great distance, clinging to the branches in some instances, till they grow downward again to the starting point, and run along ground, over logs and debris, many feet from the stem. Among these vines the young hunters rambled, and owing to the fog, the poisonous matter penetrated their garments, poisoning their lower extremities in a fearful manner. A few days after, the poison broke out over the body of young Dare, in the shape of an eruption, but the young man was kept indoors and promptly treated, and is now in a fair way of recovery. His legs, body and grims, however, were frightfully swollen. Young Ellis, who is in the employ of Mr. Swope as driver of a team, was affected in the same way, and continued his work up to Saturday, when he complained of being sick, and was shortly afterward taken very ill. He took spasms on Saturday night, and suffered the most excruciating pain till death relieved him of his sufferings some time during Sunday afternoon. The poison, it is thought, struck into his system, reaching the vital parts, causing death. Ellis resided with his parents on Fulton street, near Sayford alley. The vine referred to is styled the common wood ivy, found clinging to old oak trees in most of the American forests.

Potatoes.

The following is from a little work on "Foods," by Dr. Smith, an Englishman. Where he gives the nutritive value of potatoes compared with flour or bread, remembering one penny equals about two cents; and there are about 60 pounds of potatoes to a bushel; that from five to seven cents is the price of our one-pound loaves of bread. Hence, at our market prices to-day, potatoes are about as dear as bread:

"Potatoes are deficient in mineral matter, so that they are unfit for sole food, but that defect is supplied by the addition of hard water, milk and other elements of food. There are 760 grains of carbon and 24 grains of nitrogen in one pound; so that more than two and a half pounds of potatoes are required to equal one pound of bread in carbon, and more than three and a half pounds in nitrogen. Hence, when potatoes are 1d. per pound and bread 1½d. per pound the former are two to three times dearer than the latter, but the former are valuable for their juices in addition to their nutritive elements. New and waxy are said to be less digestible than old and mealy potatoes; but the time required for digestion may be regarded as nearly the same for bread, viz., from two and a half to three and a half hours. Ten grains of potato consumed in the body produce heat sufficient to raise 2.6 pounds of water, one degree Fahrenheit, or to lift 19.77 pounds one foot high. The water in which potatoes have been boiled is not used for food, for it is not only nearly destitute of nutritive matter, but it is said to contain [it does contain, C. H. L.] substances which are deleterious to health. The effect of eating good potatoes, whether new or old, is less than that of rice."

Cases for Investigation.

The New York *Tribune* suggests a few cases where it thinks an honest investigation would undoubtedly prove fruitful. The following, among other questions, is asked of the former Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs: Did they ever know of a case where 2,000 pounds of the best coffee was shipped from New York city to some Western Indian reservation in bags with the U. S. stamp on them? Did they start at the same time on the same train 2,000 pounds of the vilest imitation of coffee ever concocted? Did these two cargoes travel side by side till they came to the point where they were put on wagons to cross the plains, and were they on the plains changed from one set of bags to the other, the bogus compound given to the Indians, and the coffee bought with the government money distributed to the traders who subsequently sold it at fabulous prices? Similar frauds, it is imitated, have been perpetrated in blankets and other articles? There is still another point to be searched, the editor says. How are the Indian wars started? Is not their origin explained by the drunken frankness of one of the scoundrels who fatten on them? "When there is no war, there is no money going around; but when we stir up a war, money is plenty and it is easy for everybody to get some."

The Future of the Iron Trade.

At the recent meeting of the pig iron manufacturers, in Philadelphia, it was stated that in 1856, when the annual production of the world was about 7,000,000 tons, it was predicted that in 1873 it would reach 14,000,000, and this limit was passed last year, for it was 15,000,000 tons. At the close of the present century it is believed that an annual production of 25,000,000 tons per annum will be required to supply the wants of man. England, in 1853, furnished one-half the annual supply, and she has been able to maintain this ratio till the present time. But her resources will be tasked to their utmost to keep up with the increasing demand at its inevitable rate of progress, when it shall exceed 20,000,000 tons per annum.

"NOW IT'S A DEMOCRAT."—The Jersey City *Standard* says: In one of our public schools a teacher asked the following question: "If the United States is a Republic, why is it?" All the class gave up the conundrum, but one little fellow of seven years at last jumped to his feet and said: "I know. It used to be a Republic, but now it's a Democrat."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

President Grant issued a proclamation ordering the citizens of Warren county, Miss., to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days."....Two hundred persons were killed and wounded by an explosion of gunpowder in Scutari, Turkey.....The application of Stokes, who shot Fisk, for a pardon has been refused by the Governor of New York.....The managers of the United States national soldiers' military asylums have prepared their annual report to Congress. They estimate that under the new system of direct appropriations by Congress $1,000,000 will be required to sustain these asylums during the next fiscal year.....A Memphis special says twenty disguised men took two horse thieves from officers at Jacksonport, Ark., a few days ago, since which time nothing has been heard from them. It is supposed that they were hanged.....The negroes in Copial county, Miss., have formed a laborers' union. Its chief rule prevents members from working for less than three-fourths the crop. Any one violating this rule is to be strapped across a log and receive three hundred blows with a handsaw.....A circular addressed to the people of the United States has been issued by the leading New York capitalists commending to their notice the coming centennial celebration. The document enumerates the advantages to the country which will accrue from the exposition, and urges the necessity for conducting the enterprise upon a scale befitting a great nation.

Two railway accidents occurred in England by which several persons were killed and injured.....H. Tandy, of Mobile, was killed in a duel with B. D. Lay, near the Alabama and Mississippi State line.....Several of the Pittsburgh furnaces have recommenced blasting.....An attempt to settle a wages dispute among the coal miners of West Yorkshire, England, by arbitration has failed.....The bark Nonge, from New York, Nov. 19, has arrived at Queenstown with two survivors of the crew of the bark Amity. The latter foundered on the voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp, and eighteen hands were drowned.....The crew of the bark Resource, which was abandoned on the passage from Baltimore for London, have arrived at Plymouth, England. They have suffered severely. When rescued they had been four days and nights clinging to the wreck.....In a shooting affray in Mercer county, Kentucky, two men were killed and one mortally wounded. The quarrel arose about a dog, and one Daniels was shot in the leg by Isaiah Gobbert. A constable with a posse attempted the arrest of Gobbert, and in the melee Gobbert was felled with a shovel, when one Herring, a friend of Gobbert's, shot the constable through the body, killing him. The constable's brother, who interfered, was also killed. Gobbert's wound is mortal.....More than 3,000,000 women, exclusive of servants, are working for wages in Great Britain. A vigorous movement is on foot in London for the organization of trades societies among them.....The number of persons employed in American breweries is 11,138, in malt houses 3,556, in barley culture 33,753, in hop culture 8,020, and the total employed in all these branches amounts to 56,477.....Mr. Page, of California, introduced a bill in the United States House to amend the revised statutes, so as to exclude Chinese from naturalization.

Twenty miners were killed by an explosion in the Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, England.....On complaint of United States Indian Agent Bingham that the Black Hills reservation has been invaded by white miners, the Secretary of the Interior calls upon the Secretary of War to expel the intruders by force.....James Walker, D. D., formerly president of Harvard College, died at Cambridge.....A shocking railway accident occurred near the town of Woodstock, England. An express train on a branch of the Great Western railway was thrown from the track, and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into a canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the passengers were drowned and others killed.....The boiler of a pumping-engine on Foster's wharf, Boston, exploded, killing John Woodford and injuring other laborers slightly.....Two notorious characters, well known in Amsterdam, N. Y., went to West Galway and attempted to rob a general store there. While endeavoring to escape when discovered by several citizens one of them named Whiting was shot and died from the effects of the wound.....Three children of Rev. S. H. Opdyke, a Methodist clergyman and presiding elder of the Trenton, N. J., district, were playing burglars, when a pistol in the hands of one of them went off, and the ball entered the cheek of the second son, a child nine years old, inflicting a fatal wound.

The furniture warehouse of Warren, Ward & Company, of New York, was destroyed by fire and over $300,000 worth of new furniture consumed.....The mill of the Norton Steam Power Company in Norton, Mass., was burned, with their engine and boiler house, blacksmith shop and store shed.....Four hundred men and women were discharged from the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the United States Treasury, in consequence of a large part of the work having been transferred to New York. Instead of discharging them at the bureau, Mr. McCartee sent notes to their respective residences, thus avoiding the repetition of affecting scenes at the department.....Rev. J. N. Coombs, for the past twelve years pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., and formerly a member of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause assigned for the act is domestic trouble, his wife having been insane for some years.....By the explosion of a spirit lamp in St. Louis Mrs. Bauer and an infant eight days old, a servant girl named Adele Klenck, and a Mr. Bickerdt were all frightfully burned.....Mr. Byerly, who was killed in New Orleans by Gov. Warmoth, was forty-eight years of age. He was a printer by trade and a native of Pennsylvania. He came to New Orleans in 1845. He served in the campaigns of Johnson and Bragg in the army of the West. He was wounded four times, one of which wounds deprived him of the use of his left arm. After the war he returned to New Orleans and was elected Clerk of the Third District Court for two terms. Last February Mr. Byerly with others began the publication of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, which, under his management, has become one of the leading newspapers of the State.

Chief of Police Murphy was shot and killed while attempting to arrest two desperadoes named Bagley and Milford at Columbus, Ga. Bagley was mortally wounded during the fight and died.....The jewelry store of Daring & Co., in Boston, was broken into and robbed of $12,000 worth of goods.....The books of the United States Internal Revenue office show that the quantity of distilled spirits in distillery warehouses on the 1st of December, 1874, was 11,537,357 gallons.....A fire at Batesville, Ind., destroyed the furniture factory of Schroeder & Co. Loss, over $125,000.....In the libel suit of Joseph A. T. Calvert against the Philadelphia *Evening Star* the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.....By direction of the Secretary of the United States Treasury demands have been made on the Central Pacific railroad for $1,836,000. and on the Union Pacific for $1,040,000.....Mary Gilliland, aged 19 years, of New Brunswick, N. J., while delirious from erysipelas committed suicide by jumping from a second story window, and running to the rear of the yard and leaping into a cistern.....Captain-General Concha, of Cuba has issued orders to the officers commanding Spanish troops to act leniently towards captured and surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and filibusters who may be taken prisoners.....The crew of the Cospatrick, which was burned at sea, four cabin passengers and 424 steerage passengers, who had immigrated under the general regulations for Australia, are supposed to have been lost. The government immigrants were for the most part agricultural laborers, who left England in consequence of the recent labor strikes. Many of them were married, and were accompanied by their families.....The venerable Gerrit Smith, whose death is announced, was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1797. He will long be remembered for his beneficent gifts to the poor.

Mr. Christian K. Ross says that he is satisfied that the abductors of his son, Charles Brewster Ross, were killed at Bay Ridge. He offers a large reward to any one who will restore the boy to him.....Sadler, the English oarsman, has agreed to row Brown on Bedford basin in June or July next.....The death sentence of Angeline Poulin in Bathurst, N. B., has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. She was privy to the scheme of murdering her husband, for which the principal, one Gellain, was hanged last October.....The German men-of-war Albatross and Nautilus, which were directed to withdraw from the Spanish coast, have now been ordered to remain at Santander and demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack upon the German brig Gustav.....Judge Barrett denied Wm. M. Tweed's application for release, and the case will now go at once to the general term of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Court of Appeals. In the meantime Tweed remains in prison.....Six men were killed and twenty injured by the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Angelica, Shawano county, Wis.....Judge Barrett, of New York, has fined Paul Falk $250 for violation of the Sunday laws.....Burglars are having a hard time. One lately received a rifle ball in his body while escaping from a house in Philadelphia.....It is known that the remains of the boy found in Newark bay were not those of Charlie Ross.....Four Gloucester fishing-vessels have been lost this season in the Grand Bank fishery, three of them with all their crews. A fifth is now given up as lost.....The proposed new Finance bill passed the United States Senate by a strictly party vote—only one Republican voting with the minority and one Democrat with the majority.

While A. Williams, of Toledo, Ohio, was alone in his store, three men entered, knocked him down, gagged and bound him, and after abstracting $40 from his pocket decamped. A farmer soon after entered the store, when he found Williams in the above helpless position and released him.....In the second and last drawing of the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, Va., the following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 11,545 drew $7,500; No. 24,195 drew $6,250; No. 47,003 drew $5,000.....An engagement has taken place at the town of Roda, province of Barcelona, between a band of Carlists and a body of national troops, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of thirty men killed.....An unknown man rode up to the county jail of Bartow county, Mo., at night, and, through a window, shot and killed one Heeronymus, the murderer of Col. Norris, also fatally wounding his accomplice, Dixon. He then escaped.....The annual statement of the live stock trade in Buffalo for 1874 shows the receipts of cattle to be 504,694 head; sheep, 783,800 head; hogs, 1,258,600 head, and horses, 21,936 head. The shipments were 468,921 head of cattle, 687,000 head of sheep, 1,258,600 head of hogs, and 20,730 head of horses. The total estimated value of the receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs is $54,482,185.....Mr. William A. Potter, of New York, has accepted the position of supervising architect of the United States Treasury department.....The estimated shipments of bullion from Utah during the past year are $7,000,000.....Sir John A. McDonald was re-elected to the Dominion Parliament by a majority of 17.....A daughter of Mr. Duree, of Port Jervis, was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her clothes took fire, and being alone she was burned to a crisp before assistance reached her.....President Bailey, of New York, has ordered the warden of the penitentiary to treat Wm. M. Tweed just like an ordinary convict.

A Gallant Act Rewarded.

A gallant deed has just been fitly honored by the United States War Department, which has presented medals to Sergeant Woodhull, Privates Harrington and Roth, and Scouts Chapman and Dixon, of General Miles's command. The story of their heroism is as follows: The six men were surprised by 120 Indians, who poured a volley upon them, stampeding their horses and wounding every one of their number, one fatally. Digging a shallow trench with their knives in the sandy soil, they held their savage assailants at bay till night-time, when the latter withdrew, carrying off some fifteen of their number killed. Several times the soldiers had to use their revolvers to repel the charges of their foes, always reserving one cartridge for the purpose of suicide should they be overpowered. The dying man, though unable to handle a rifle, propped himself upright in the trench lest the knowledge of his being disabled should encourage the Indians. The long fight, too, was made under a chilling rain; that, however, furnished them with water, though they drank mingled with it their own blood. Food they had none. So gallant and chivalrous a resistance merited nothing less than the high praise of General Miles in his dispatches, and the recognition of the War Department just chronicled.

A Warning to Criminals.

We should imagine that the terrible death of Douglas and Mosher at Bay Ridge, Long Island, and the grisly sight of their bodies lying in the Brooklyn Morgue, would have a depressing effect upon the gentlemen who belong to the burglarious profession. Most undoubtedly in east-side saloons, and especially in the bucket shops along the river front, the circumstance has been discussed, and bar-rooms held entranced by the recital of the dead heroes' daring deed. But a sudden stoppage of a career of crime as theirs was stopped, is apt to rub the tinsel off the idea, if it ever existed. And there is no doubt that a tawdry fascination is excited over a certain class of people by the stories of felony written with such rose-colored ink by Mr. Ainsworth and others of his ilk. Only the other day the police of Philadelphia made a descent upon a cellar in which were a dozen or fifteen lads, constituting a juvenile gang of thieves, each of whom had been originally led astray by the influence of the yellow covered romances of crime. Perhaps Mosher and Douglas began in this manner. However they began, and however they have lived, it is certain that they have given in their death the most terrible emphasis to that rather trite heading for a copy book, "Honesty is the best policy."

The Old Red Cent.

As the old "red cent" has now passed out of use, and, except rarely, out of sight, like the "old oaken bucket," its history is a matter of sufficient interest for preservation. The cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French liberty, with neck thrust forward and flowing locks. The chain on the reverse side was displaced by the olive wreath of peace; but the French liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on our cent. The next head or figure that succeeded this—the staid, classic dame, with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely-chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered by the lapse of time.

STARVATION LOGIC.—John Henry, a fine-looking man was before a Syracuse justice begging to be sent to prison. John thus stated his trouble: I worked on the canal all summer and got just $60; that kept me through seven months, and when I was discharged I had just $16; that's gone every cent, an' you've got to send me to the penitentiary or I'll steal. I've been trying to get jobs and can't get one; a feller's got to get suthin' to eat, an' it stands to reason ef he can't get it in any other way he'll steal it; that's me!"

Apply the Remedy.

It appears that we need no longer be tormented with liver, kidney, bladder, and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, partial paralysis, inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and morbic humors of the blood. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile, and a free discharge of all waste matter. It is not a vile doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum.—*Com.*

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

Numerous petitions were presented from temperance organizations, ministers, and others, in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States. Referred to the Finance Committ